

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,  
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TRANSLYVANIA MEDICAL

SCHOOL.

From the Lexington Intelligencer.

The state of the Transylvanian Medical School, & court and presbytery, and the circumstances with which have grown out of the vain attempt to remove it from Lexington to Louisville, have been, and are yet an exciting topic to the citizens of both places.

It is a topic, moreover, which concerns not only the inhabitants of these cities, but also loudly calls for the attention and consideration of the citizens of Kentucky at large.

For while the citizens of Louisville and of Lexington severally, in their eagerness to overcome each other, may each seek to obtain the *great medical institution of the West*, the time interests of Medical Science may be forgotten in the contest, and the State have its heritage illus-

trated, ruined and trifled with under the effect of unscrupulous actions, or have its lustre diminished by the establishment of a rival light, where but one is required to illuminate.

Various *ex parte* statements have been laid before the public, anonymously, through the medium of the Louisville press; and to the citizens of that city, in particular, by Dr. Charles Caldwell, tending to prejudice the mind against the true supporters of the Transylvanian Medical School, and especially against Dr. Dudley. *But the truth has not yet been told.* But it may have been the protestations of the anonymous authors of these *actions*, they are notwithstanding base misrepresentations and harsh rod-bolts, propagated by dissatisfied intriguers to destroy the standing of an institution which does honor to the State, and the influence of a man whose reputation, supported by truth, has proved more than a match for all the war of venom and rage which has been waged against him, up to the present time. It is time that the magnanimous spirit of KYRGUS should check the party bickering between the *Leaving* *twins* and the *citizens* of Louisville.

Various statements of the circumstances which led to the present difficulties have been already made; but all have emanated from the same *sides*—the opponents and slanders of Dr. Dudley, and the conspirators against the Transylvanian Medical School. The public mind has been biased by them, and many are now, no doubt, prejudiced against the truth.

This is no reason, however, why the truth should not be presented; it is, in fact, the strongest inducement, which presents itself to our mind, to urge us to this attempt to lay before the enlightened citizens of Kentucky the facts, as they were developed during the investigation of the matter before the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University. In this effort, we shall not attempt *sought to ex-* terminate or set down in sight in justice; neither shall we in the least, try to mitigate the severity of the truth let it bear on whom it may.

Who was the subject of the removal of the Medical School to Louisville was *first introduced* to the consideration of the medical faculty is not known; Dr. Dudley himself does not recollect who was the first mover, and the evidence on both, before the Trustees did not satisfactorily settle that point. Dr. Richardson could not recollect who *initially introduced* the motion, nor could Dr. Short. The evidence of this latter gentleman was, that at the *end* of a meeting of the faculty, convened for other purposes—after the meeting was suspended over, and some of the members had left the room—Dr. Dudley rose from his seat and in a jocular manner said “I know that we are bound to Louisville;” he then retired, as the meeting broke up. It was at the *next meeting* that the question was formally discussed, and all seemed favorable to it—but who introduced the motion is not recollected. This much is known, that whatever may have been the opinion of the members of the faculty as to Dr. Dudley’s sentiments relative to the removal at that time; it was known to one of his colleagues, (not Dr. Richardson,) only *two weeks* after this occurrence, that he (Dr. Dudley) had declined all co-operation in the measure. This was in fact stated by Dr. Dudley about that time openly to Dr. Gibney, Dr. Morehead, and others; nor has any one since that period had the least authentic evidence that he would break up his appointments here and go to Louisville. It is true, that at a subsequent period Dr. Caldwell, under *false representations*, made by him to Dr. Dudley, from him *his conditional pledge* to go under certain circumstances to Louisville, to lecture for a fee reader; but as soon as the baseless nature of the attempt was known to Dr. D., he indignantly withdrew the pledge that had been thus unjustly obtained from him. This is the plain statement of the participation in Dr. D. in this affair, and the whole of the basis for the *terrible* and *vituperative* which has been pointed upon him by Dr. Caldwell and his agents—for we think that we can show satisfactorily that this latter personage was in reality the *arch-agitator* in the whole business, as he is undoubtedly the author of the most striking of the falsehoods and slanders with which he has previously been charged.

Let us look upon the characters and situations of the two men, and decide for ourselves who was the person *justly* to be the *agitator* in the affair of the removal. Is it Dr. Dudley, who has grown up in Lexington; acquired his wide spread, but honest fame there; had identified himself with its prosperity and improvement; had mainly built up the great Medical School there; had, in short, his family, his friends, and his property there. Is it he, who would be likely to break away from the cause, and to the formation of a *Boycott* garden. Yet Dr. Caldwell, with the ponderosity of his individual assertion, thinks that he has *made it true* that Dr. D. was *hated* on going to Louisville.

Notwithstanding Dr. C.’s *brutish* and shameless *attack* to throw the *odium* of the measure on Dr. Dudley, the scheme of the removal to Louisville was Dr. C.’s *own scheme*.—as such did his son, who was in his confidence, really speak of it: “My father will go through with it; he has never yet failed in any undertaking which he has pursued so thoroughly.”

Such was the substance of his language. While Dr. C. in his conversation with Dr. Bush, Dr. Peter, and others, spoke constantly of Dr. Dudley as the only *drake* he to be *headed* in the *mess*. He would, it is true, sometimes say that Dr. D. was *pledged* to go; yet would he still assert “that he feared that when it came to the pinch, Dr. D. would back on.” He said that he was determined to go on; however, convinced, that when he had matured every thing, and the time for action arrived, Dr. Dudley would *force* to go. He would work upon Dr. Dudley’s feelings, at the proper time, and thus *oblige* him to go. How he did subsequently work upon his feelings and obtain the *emotional* pledge already mentioned, by *false statements*, is yet to be more fully shown.

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LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1837.

No. 16 Vol. 52.

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It was the *first* time that he had been on the subject of the removal of the Medical School to that city. The Senator from Fayette was thunder-struck when informed, by that gentleman, that the mother had its origin in Lexington.

True to the interests of his city, and the institutions of his State, he addressed letters to this place, to the city Judge, one to Dr. Dudley, with a view to find out who were the *traitors* in the matter.

The Reverend gentleman had evidently got his suspicion from another source, and Dr. Caldwell is best able to tell whence. The conversation between Dr. D. and this gentleman was an internal improvement, and the moral effects on the minds of youth, of their *ratification* of progress. Dr. D. told him that they had become less sanguine than formerly of the good effects of the Rail Road and Turnpike Roads, on the prosperity of Lexington; that they thought these improvements would rather tend to the aggrandizement of Louisville than of our own city.

He stated that this consideration caused them to think of laying property in Louisville.

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# LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1837.

To Correspondents.—From the course pursued by Mr. Wickliffe, in his late publication, we do not consider him entitled to courtesy or forbearance; yet a communication from A. is too ratiocinative and abusive—too much in character with Mr. W., to obtain admission in the Gazette, as we hope to maintain a reputation for decency.

A considerable portion of this day's Gazette is occupied with an exposition of the situation of the Medical School. On this subject we have heretofore been silent, believing that the least said would be best; but the anxiety of the public, to be informed, has induced the insertion.

The entire dissolution of the Medical School, was thought advisable by the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University. If its worthy chairman, Robert Wickliffe, esq., saw the propriety of this measure, one would suppose that self-respect should have prevented his censure of Gen. Jackson for the dissolution of his Cabinet under similar circumstances. But "it is safer for one man to steal a horse, than for another to look over the hedge," says the old proverb.

One hundred and sixty thousand persons are said to have died of the plague, at Constantinople, during the year 1836.

LEGAL DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided, that a Bond, conditioned that the obligor shall not follow a particular business for a given length of time, is void.

The response of Robert Wickliffe, Esq. the elder, to a call upon him to become a candidate for Congress, at length made its appearance in the columns of the *Observer & Reporter*.

Among the many portions which recommend themselves to the readers of this lucid exposition of the situation of this great republic, both prospective and retrospective, we are at a loss which most to admire.

The private affairs of the writer, require his attention, and he declines the nomination with "some reluctance," but feels well assured that nothing he could do will be left undone by any one whom the district may select.

Let the owners of real estate in Lexington reflect upon what those private affairs are, which operate so strongly upon Mr. W. as to detain him at home in these perilous times.

He most ardently denounces Amos Kendall, and describes him as having wielded greater power than ever was bequeathed to either Nesseltrode, Talleyrand, or even the great banker, Rothschild, who has been said to have given all the courts of Europe.

There is one thing evident, both to the political friends and enemies of Mr. Wickliffe—that it is a *mauvais*. This has been believed by his opponents for years—when he attributed the sowing of the crops by frost, and the spread of the cholera in the United States, to the administration of General Jackson. But his last trade, has convinced even his friends, that on the subject of national politics, he is entirely deranged. His sanity on other subjects is admitted by all. The adroit manner in which he protracted the call to be made on him, in order to get an opportunity to vent his gall upon innocent and unoffending individuals, shews his usual skill of management in all matters save the one to which we have alluded.

Mr. Wickliffe's ago did not seem an opposing argument, when he was desirous of supplanting Kentucky's favorite, Clay, as United States Senator; and we are by no means certain, that the mortification of disappointment at the result of that election, and the acceptance of Mr. Clay, has not called forth the hints and innuendos against that gentleman.

The fathers, the old and the grave, should according to Mr. Wickliffe be excluded from the Legislative Halls, and attend the election, where he intends to be found. In Congress he wishes not to see "old men groaning under the weight of years, or sighing for domestic peace; not candidates for jujubines, collectorships, secretarieships, or Presidentships." [Mark the hit.]

Take Mr. Wickliffe's production in toto, and we pronounce it unequalled by Wiscor Peyton, and not to be matched by any tissue of scurrility, to be found, and must be the raving of madman.

M. Deponter, the French Minister to the U. States, arrived at Norfolk on the 4th inst.

There are said to have been about one hundred failures in New York, amounting to about \$60,000,000.

The Governor of Mississippi has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature on the third Monday in April, in consequence of pecuniary embarrassments.

Our latest accounts from Texas are to the 2d April. All was quiet, and no fears of a Mexican invasion.

Hon. CHILTON ALLEN has been appointed by Gov. Clarke, president of the board of Internal Improvements, vice Wm. Owsley, resigned, and Col. ARCHIBALD WOODS, a member of the board, vice John Green, resigned.

The case of Connell, indicted for murder, occupied the whole of the week before last. On Monday of last week the jury was discharged, being unable to find a verdict.

On Tuesday the trial of Turnball came on, which continued until yesterday, when the jury

found a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced him to two years confinement in the Penitentiary.

Going the whole. It will be perceived by the following from the Hartford Times of the 8th April, how political matters stand in Connecticut:

## DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT.

"We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Connecticut has elected the entire Democratic Ticket for State officers by 1800 majority, and secured large majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

Mossrs. TOUCY, INGHAM, HALEY, WAITLEY, PHILIPS and HOLT are re-elected to Congress. In no district State in the Union, has the Democracy before been able to elect their entire Congressional Ticket. The utmost exertion was made by the Federalists to gain the State under their domination. The "Godlike Webster" travelled the State just before the election, bartering his breath for dinners in the cause of Hartford Convention Federalism, but instead of a blessing to his party in Connecticut, he has proved a curse.

The Democrats have elected of the twentyone Senators, FOURTEEN.

We have seen in operation, a newly invented machine for making shingles.

The invention is Mr. WILLIAM BELL, of this city, the well known patentee of the Bedstead, who is pursuing the necessary

measures to procure a patent for his late

invention. With a four horse power, he

will be enabled to manufacture eight or

nine thousand per day of the most super-

ior shingle we have ever beheld—a sam-

ple of which may be seen at this office.

Perpetual Motion. The Green River Union, heads an Editorial thus: "dis-

covered at last! yea, we have seen it with our own eyes, even in Russellville!"

and then states, that Doctor BURN, of

Adairsville, in Logan county, after about

six years application, "has succeeded in

putting together a piece of mechanism,

which completely exhibits the long

sought for PERPETUAL MOTION."

We have but little doubt our brother of the Union has been deceived, as was Colonel Duane and thousands of the Peindelphians, many years ago by Redheifer. We have seen many strange sights. We have seen Sena Sama swallow a sword; but we never saw the Perpetual Motion, nor do we ever expect to see it, except in the works of Nature.—

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mortified feelings. Men in this judicial district who do not act always under party impulse, departed from their usual distinctions, and some recommended Robbins, and some, Farrow; but the greater portion who did this were in favor of Farrow for he numbers among his advocates some of the most talented and influential of the opposition to his political sentiments. "Montgomery" closes by saying: "and our Judge is little known Farrow;" no more suitable reply can we make to this than by the story of the two lawyers who quarrelled—one being a large man, threatened the small one that he would put him in his pocket—the reply was if he did he would have more law in his pocket than in his head. Norman will hold Judge Farrow responsible for the imprudent acts of his friends. All that he and his friends ask is, that he shall be tested by his judicial acts. We know him to be capable and honest, and trust that his course will be such as to constrain the opposition to approbate it.—

Since his appointment, he is indefatigable in his legal studies, and this, in addition to his former acquisitions, will make him what the country wants, an intelligent, impartial Judge without the superciliousness of self-importance. The Bath Court has just adjourned, and from what I learn, not a murmur of disapprobation is heard in opposition to his course.

JUSTICE.

It is due to Judge Farrow, that

such Editors as have inserted the communication of "Montgomery" should also give place to this, and the request is respectfully made.

From the *Nashville Banner* of the 10th inst.

TO THE PUBLIC.

My attention having been drawn by a friend to certain comments, in the *Nashville Republican* and in the *Whig* and *Banner*, upon what purports to be extracts from the Journal of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the Executive Department, &c., among which is the testimony in part of Judge White—I beg leave to state to the public, that in due time, when I receive the Journal of these proceedings, with as soon as the state of my health permits, I shall expose the injustice done to me by Judge White, and those he has used to excuse his attempt to connect my name with dishonorable overtures, in the political contest, which has resulted in the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency.

It is due to myself now, to state that I never had, or held any conversation with Mr. Osvaldo Bradley on the subject of the late election, and this was in my own carriage, on my way from the Hermitage to Washington in the fall of 1834, in company with Maj. A. J. Donlon and Mr. Lewis Randolph. We fell in with us on the way on horseback. We were going to dine at the night at his father's. It was a hot day, and I invited him to take a seat in my carriage. He accepted the invitation about seven miles from his father's, and rode with us, my boy riding his horse. The conversation originated in a statement made by me, coming to that good old staunch Republican Gov. Blount, of a caucus of the members of the Convention then sitting at Nashville, attempted to be gotten up by John Bell and others, with the view of nominating Judge White for the Presidency, in opposition to my nomination which the great body of the Republican party might make at the convention, proposed to be held at Baltimore. This project Gov. Blount informed me, he opposed as the friend of Judge White, believing that it was designed to promote the views of the Whigs and Nullifiers. No comment of mine on this statement, disclosed or conveyed any other sentiment than that of concurrence in the wisdom of the council which Gov. Blount had given.

As I shall however, notice this conversation more particularly hereafter, it is only necessary for me to add here, that the statement made by Mr. Bradley, as appended to the testimony of Judge White, before the Committee, of a proposal of mine, to run Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency and Judge White for the Vice Presidency, is utterly false. No such proposition was ever made by me to him, or to any one else; nor was there any pretext furnished in any part of that conversation, for the tissue of misrepresentation and false coloring which characterizes the whole of Mr. Bradley's narrative on this subject.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Bank of Kentucky. JOHN I. JACOBS, esq., President of this institution, resigned yesterday, and JAMES GUTHRIE, esq. was elected by the board of directors to fill the vacancy.—*Pub. Ad.*

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Bulletin, of April 1, contains the following interesting letters from the city of Mexico.—This much distracted country is doubtless on the verge of another revolution.

MEXICO, March 8, 1837.

My Dear Sir,—Knowing your anxiety for any thing in the shape of news from this capital, I again wait on you with the principal events since my last respects. By the last arrival of the English packet the French Minister received instructions from his Government, to demand immediate restitution from this Government, of the amount taken from the French citizens, under the decree of the Force Loan, and an adjustment of all other matters in controversy, he has not yet received his answer from this Government.

The English Ministers, I am informed, received similar instructions. On the

night of the 4th inst. the message of the

President of the United States, was re-

ceived by this Government by express

from Vera Cruz via New Orleans. It

produced a greater sensation in this capi-

tal, than any circumstance for a long

time. Congress was convened the next

day in Secret Session. As far as I can

learn, their action was any thing but

favorable to an amicable adjustment of

the official between the two countries.

I also hear that the Chambers were dis-

cussing the propriety of issuing Priva-

te Licenses, and sending them up the Medi-

terranean, by an agent, for sale.

The Government and people seem to

treat the Message with the utmost con-

tempt.

I am anxiously looking for information

from Washington city. Our citizens

with capital, consider their situation at

this crisis, critical and dangerous. A

commotion has been spoken of in our

city for these two or three nights, in

consequence of the depreciation of the

copper currency, which is, I was told to

day, 50 per cent discount; and there was

no doubt of this circumstance alone, pro-

ducing a convulsion in this distracted

country, and our citizens fear a saque,

if not a loss of life. The Priests, them-

selves distrust, of all moral, or religious

obligations from the confession box and

pitiful, daily excite the licentious and

superstitious lepros, which compose nine-

tenths of the population. Prejudice

against foreigners, attributing all their

misery to them, charge them with ab-

stracting all the Platany ore

## The Blue Lick House

**G.** L. PRYOR, the present proprietor, leaves to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has made a thorough repair of the House lately occupied by Mr. Moore, at the Blue Licks; having added a superior gallery porch to the house, which has 27 rooms. He has also erected a row of new outbuildings, convenient to the spring; to which are attached both private and public BATH-HOUSES; and has prepared himself with every thing necessary to rear for travellers and boarders comfortable, both as it respects Eatery, Drinking and Lodging. He has the best cook in the country—the best Liquors the country affords, (in addition to the Blue Lick Water)—his Beds are all new and in good order. A fine Band of Music and as the stages stop at his house it will render the situation more pleasant to those who may choose to visit the Springs, either for health or amusement. Those who may wish to fish or hunt, can have ample opportunities to do so, and every opportunity afforded them. Various recreations could be made, but we advise persons who may feel disposed to do so, to come and see for themselves.

April 20, 1837—16-3d

The Observer & Reporter, and Intelligencer Lexington; the Advertiser, Louisville; and the Mayville Monitor, will insert the above three months weekly.

**ARMSTRONG'S PRACTICE,**  
JUST received and for sale at Skillman's, Main-street, Lectures on the Practice of Medicine, by the late John Armstrong, M. D. Edited by Joseph Rix, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

April 19, 1837—16-1d

## MAY FLOWERS.



WE have at no former period been enabled to lay before our friends and correspondents a BRILLIANT series of SCHEMES as we now offer them for the month of May. The Class of the Alexandria U. is indeed splendid beyond precedent and indeed all the Virginia Lotteries are worthy of particular attention; and we recommend early application for Tickets to ensure a supply and prevent disappointment. Address, S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

Capital \$30,000; 25 Prizes of \$1,000.

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,** Class No. 3,

For the Benefit of the Town of Wellsburg. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday May 6, 1837.

## CAPITALS.

\$30,000; \$10,000; \$7,000; \$5,000; \$4,000; \$3,000; \$1,650 Prizes of \$1,000; 50 of \$500; 50 of \$200; 280 of \$100; 63 of \$50; &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10.

A Certificate of a package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for \$10 Dollars—Halves & Quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

## SYLVESTER'S FAVORITE! \$30,000.

Virginia State Lottery, Class No 4. For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va Saturday May 13, 1837.

## CAPITALS.

\$20,000; \$8,000; \$4,000; \$3,000; \$2,500; \$1,000; 100 of \$500; 20 of \$250; 75 of \$200; 10 of \$100; 20 of \$50; 50 of \$25; &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for \$10. Packages of halves and quarters in proportion.

15 Drawn Numbers in each 25 Tickets, \$25,000.

Virginia State Lottery, Class No 4. For the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va Saturday, May 13, 1837.

## SCHEMES.

\$25,000, 7,500, 5,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,500, 2,200, 50 of \$1,000, 20 of \$250, 75 of \$200, 130 of \$100, 250 of \$50, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for \$10. Packages of halves and quarters in proportion.

## Grand Consolidated Lottery,

Class No. 21, for 1837.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. Monday, May 22, 1837.

## SCHEME.

\$20,000, 5,000, 3,000, 2,000, 1,600, 20 of \$1,000; 20 of \$500, &c. &c.

Tickets for Five Dollars.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent on receipt of \$50. Halves and Quarters in proportion.

## THE SCHEME OF SCHEMES.

**75,000 dollars.**

Alexandria Lottery, Class E. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C May 27, 1837.

## RICH & SPLENDID SCHEME.

\$75,000, 25,000; 21,000, 16,000, 9,000, 8,000, 7,500, 7,000, 6,000, 5,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,700, 50 of \$1,000, 50 of \$500, 50 of \$250, 50 of \$100, 50 of \$50, 50 of \$25, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$20.

Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets in this MAGNIFICENT SCHEME may be had for 250 dollars. Packages of halves and quarters in proportion.

## S. J. SYLVESTER,

130 Broadway, N. Y.

## Lottery Office.



**EXPRESS MAIL.**—Proposed for carrying a daily express mail on horseback, for the purpose of conveying slips from newspapers, in lieu of exchange newspapers and letters, (other than such as contain money,) not exceeding half an ounce in weight, marked "Express Mail" and public despatches from the 1st day of January, 1838, to the 30th June, 1843, inclusive on the following routes, will be received at the Post Office Department until the 26th day of July next inclusive, to be decided on the 24th day of said July.

The Postmaster General will be desirous of making a temporary contract with those whose bids may be accepted for the following service to carry an express mail during the last quarter of the present year, viz: From 1st October to 31st December inclusive, on the same terms as may be accepted under this advertisement, and hopes that all persons making proposals will have in view a commencement of service on the 1st day of October.

No. 30. From Dayton, O, by Richmond, Indiana to Indianapolis, 112 miles and back. Leave Dayton every day at 12 p.m., arrive at Indianapolis by 4 p.m. next day.

Leave Indianapolis every day at 114 p.m., arrive at Dayton by 2 p.m. in next day.

To stop at two other intermediate points if required.

No. 31. From Indianapolis to Terre Haute, 72 miles and back.

Leave Indianapolis every day at 1 p.m., arrive at Terre Haute by 9 p.m.

Leave Terre Haute every day at 12 p.m., arrive at Indianapolis by 11 p.m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 32. From Terre Haute to Vandalia, Ill., 99 miles and back.

Leave Terre Haute every day at 9 a.m., arrive at Vandalia by 8 a.m.

Leave Vandalia every day at 11 a.m., arrive at Terre Haute by 1 p.m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 33. From Vandalia to St. Louis, Mo., 50 miles and back.

Leave Vandalia every day at 9 a.m., arrive at St. Louis by 4 p.m.

Leave St. Louis every day at 32 p.m., arrive at Vandalia by 12 p.m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 34. From Cincinnati, O, to Georgetown, Ky., 70 miles and back.

Leave Cincinnati every day at 8 p.m. or earlier.

No. 35. From Georgetown by Frankfort and Shelbyville to Louisville, 70 miles and back.

Leave Georgetown every day at 5 p.m., arrive at Cincinnati by 7 a.m. next day.

No. 36. From Georgetown by Frankfort and Shelbyville to Louisville, 70 miles and back.

Leave Georgetown every day at 5 p.m., arrive at Cincinnati by 7 a.m. next day.

No. 37. From Louisville by Elizabethtown to Glasgow, 93 miles and back.

Leave Louisville every day at 2 a.m., arrive at Glasgow by 4 p.m.

Leave Glasgow every day at 8 p.m., arrive at Louisville by 7 a.m. next day.

No. 38. From Glasgow by Gallatin to Nashville, Tenn., 91 miles and back.

Leave Glasgow every day at 1 p.m., arrive at Nashville by 11 p.m.

Leave Nashville every day at 8 a.m., arrive at Glasgow by 7 p.m.

To stop at one other intermediate point if required.

No. 39. From Nashville by Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, and Fayetteville to Huntsville, Ala., 117 miles and back.

Leave Nashville every day at 114 p.m., arrive at Huntsville by 1 p.m. next day.

No. 40. From Huntsville to Elyton, 99 miles and back.

Leave Huntsville every day at 2 p.m., arrive at Elyton by 1 a.m. in next day.

Leave Elyton every day at 31 a.m., arrive at Huntsville by 4 p.m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 41. From Elyton to Montgomery, 103 miles and back.

Leave Elyton every day at 14 a.m., arrive at Montgomery by 4 p.m.

Leave Montgomery every day at 24 p.m., arrive at Elyton by 3 a.m. next day.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

Each route is to be bid for separately. The sum, and the residence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in the bid. The sum should be stated by the year.

No proposal will be considered unless it is accompanied by a warranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following form:

"We the undersigned, guarantee that if this bid for carrying the Express Mail from to is accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the 1st day of October next, with good and sufficient securities, to perform the service proposed, dated — 1837."

"This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other satisfactory testimony, that the grantors are men of property, and able to make good their warranty."

"The Postmaster General reserves the power of changing the schedules, but so as to increase the expedition, without making the additional compensation authorized by law."

"The mails are to leave precisely at the time."

"Five minutes only are allowed for opening and closing them at an intermediate office."

"The pay of the trip will be forfeited by a fine to arrive in time, and this forfeiture may be increased by penalty not exceeding ten times the pay of the trip, according to the circumstances under which the failure happened. For a repetition of failures the contract may be nullified."

"No excuse whatever will be taken for a failure."

"Departures and arrivals are to be regulated by the apparent or sun time."

"Double stock will be paid for where it is actually employed, when the mail regularly exceeds twenty pounds in weight."

"It should become necessary at any time to discontinue the service, a result which is not expected, the contractors will be entitled to receive two months' extra pay."

"The proposals should be sent to the Department sealed, endorsed "Proposed for the Express Mail," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, S. R. Hobbs."

"Those who enter into this service must make up their minds not to let bad roads, nor storms, nor floods, nor casualties, nor dangers, prevent their performance according to contract."

"AMOS KENDALL."

"Post Office Department, March, 23, 1837."

"From the Rev. Dr. Eastburn, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York."

"Right Rev. and Dear Sir—In reply to your request, that I would state to you my opinion of the character and qualifications of Miss Rotors and her sister, it gives me pleasure to say, that from testimonials submitted to me, I have been brought to the conviction, that they would prove an invaluable acquisition to any establishment for female education, in which they might be placed. With both of these ladies, I have had an opportunity of seeing once or twice lately; and have learned enough from these interviews to say with confidence, that you will find in her only a lady of great accomplishments, but one fitted, by the superior delicacy and refinement of her manners, and by her annotations but deep-toned piety, to exert the most salutary influence upon all entrusted to her care. I think it right to state, that these ladies received their education at a school of great celebrity at Clifton, in England, the advantages of which, though, perhaps, not generally known in this country, will be properly appreciated by all who are acquainted with its character. That these highly esteemed persons may prove an extensive blessing, in the new sphere of action which they have selected, is the prayer of yours very respectfully and truly."

"April 23, 1837—16-3d."

"The Danville Republican insert to the

"Lexington, April 20, 1837—16-4d."

"THE DANVILLE REPUBLICAN."

"Blank warrants FOR SALE AT THIS OFICE."

"Lex April 15, 1837—16-3d."

## Veterinary Surgery.

TRUE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lexington, and the country at large, that he intends to commence for some length of time in Lexington, Dr. S. M. Peale's Tavern Water-street, where he intends to commence his practice of CURING HORSES of various diseases—such as the Spavin, Ringbone, Fistula, Sore Eyes, and various other diseases which horses are subject to. Persons having horses afflicted with any of the above diseases, by bringing him the horse or horses, or sending for him in time, he will guarantee in effect a cure.

"JOHN HUBLEY."

"Lex April 15, 1837—16-3d."

## RAIL ROAD OFFICE,

LEXINGTON, April 11, 1837.

THE Stockholders of the LEXINGTON & OHIO RAIL ROAD CO. hereby notify that an election for a President and 12 Directors of the part of the Stockholders, will be held at the office of said Company, on Monday the 15th day of May next, according to the charter. Polls to open, 11 o'clock, A. M.

A. O. NEWTON,

Secretary and Treasurer.

16-1d

## ST. MARY'S HALL,

GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON,

NEW JERSEY:

FOR THE EDUCATION OF

YOUNG LADIES,

